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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 26, 1924
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
WOMEN BEGIN BIG DRIVE
IN FEDERAL SERVICE
DID BEST TO BEAT WORKERS' WAGE
THE WATER BONDS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Casino Theatre, Mason and Ellis
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

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SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Pohl, 634 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 94—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 41—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section Women's Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammern—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1924

No. 35

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State Federation of Labor

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The twenty-fifty annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order last Monday morning at 10 o'clock in Santa Barbara, with a very large attendance of delegates from all parts of the State.

Chairman Frank Morley of the convention committee, after a brief address of welcome, presented Mayor Andera of Santa Barbara, who extended the greetings of the city to the delegates assembled and requested that during their deliberations they send a message to the War Department urging that the round-the-world flyers stop at Santa Barbara.

City Manager Herbert Nunn next added his welcome to that of the Mayor and reminded his hearers that the city of Santa Barbara was proud of its reputation for hospitality as evidenced by a recital of the early history of the city leading up to the present time.

Rev. C. A. Spaulding, presenting credentials from the Santa Barbara Presbytery, delivered an eloquent message of hope for the workers, and the invocation.

President Seth R. Brown of the California State Federation of Labor acknowledged the courtesies to the convention and then declared the Twenty-fifth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor duly opened.

President Brown announced the following Committee on Credentials: Walter Barnes, Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego; M. S. Cusack, Central Labor Union, Santa Barbara; Geo. A. Dean, Street Carmen No. 276, Stockton.

President Seth R. Brown announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Constitution—Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; Frank Johnston, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; Ben Bowbeer, Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; J. C. Blair, Carpenters No. 1140, San Pedro.

Rules and Order of Business—John J. Murphy, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; Elmer Seibert, Plasterers No. 343, Long Beach; ———, Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles; Don K. Stauffer, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.

Reports of Officers—C. D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland; Harvey C. Fremming, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; James G. Dewel, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Leon Shook, Electrical Workers No. 456, San Diego; John J. Swanson, Carpenters No. 22, San Diego.

Resolutions—J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers, Los Angeles; John W. King, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; Geo. A. Batchelor, Central Labor Union, San Jose; E. H. Dowell, Moving Picture Operators No. 297, San Diego; C. E. Ryerson, Central Labor Council, Marysville.

Legislation—Wallace Watson, Kern County Central Labor Council, Bakersfield; R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach; Eugene Rush, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Al G. Beck, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; J. B. Dale, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo.

Grievance—Frank A. Thomas, Federated Trades and Labor Council, San Diego; James Shea, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432, Oakland; Frank Morley, Central Labor Union, Santa Barbara; A. T. Wynn, Molders No. 164, San Francisco;

Geo. Galloway, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka.

Labels and Boycotts—Elma F. Smith, Central Labor Council, Napa; James P. Wells, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; Marguerite Finkenbinder, Labor Council, San Francisco; James Gray, Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles; Daniel Sweeney, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

Thanks—Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; S. A. Brittain, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; Josephine Perry, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Margaret Stump, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco.

President Brown announced the following appointments:

Assistant Secretary—David L. Beatty, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John L. Donnelly, Musicians No. 325, San Diego.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—I. N. Hylan, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco.

The appointments were approved by the convention.

A communication was read from the Recreation Center of Santa Barbara extending the use of its club rooms and information bureau.

A communication was read from the First Presbyterian Church of Santa Barbara extending hearty greetings and cordial good wishes.

President Brown introduced Past President C. D. Rogers, the first president of the State Federation, who made a few appropriate remarks.

Delegate Mooney moved the compliance with the request of Mayor Andera that a telegram be sent to the War Department urging that the round-the-world flyers stop at this city.

Unanimously carried.

The chair announced that all resolutions must be in duplicate.

ENDORSE LA FOLLETTE.

Whereas, The voters of the United States, for the first time since the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln, are to have the opportunity in the coming presidential election to elect a man for President who is independent of the established political parties; and

Whereas, The membership of the San Francisco Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29, composed of all our craftsmen engaged on the newspapers and commercial establishments in the bay region, has never allowed political or religious discussion at our meetings since the inception of the organization in 1897, and has furthermore never endorsed any political party or candidate, but has become convinced that the fundamental issue in this campaign is the economic liberty and welfare of the great mass of the people of the United States of America, as opposed to the continuation of a corrupt oligarchy of wealth, which has steeped our political and economic life in corruption, graft and scandal and has suppressed the legal and economic rights of the people in the interests of soulless corporations and monopolies; and

Whereas, The membership of our organization fully realizes that the Gold Dust Twins, who are the candidates of both established parties, are faithful and reliable servants of Wall Street, and

if successful would continue to serve the corporate interests as they have in the past; and

Whereas, The platform on which the independent candidacy of Senator Robert Marion La Follette and Senator Burton K. Wheeler is based represents our sole hope for the restoration of a government of, by and for the people and the abolition of the machine which has throttled the interests of the common people in the United States and has turned our natural resources and the machinery of our government to the selfish greed of the few; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 herewith goes on record as endorsing the candidacy of Senator Robert Marion La Follette for President and Senator Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-President and pledges itself to do all in its power to aid their success in the coming election; and be it further

Resolved, That this union contribute from its fund the sum of \$165 to aid in the election of these candidates; and be it further

Resolved, That we caution those men in political life who have hitherto been accepted by us as "friends of labor" and who are maintaining a strange silence at this time, that if they do not choose to declare themselves before election we may not care to hear from them after the election; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the San Francisco Central Labor Council, the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Journal, the Labor Clarion, Organized Labor, Union Labor Record, East Bay Labor Journal and the daily press.

The above resolutions were adopted unanimously at the regular meeting of San Francisco Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 held Sunday, September 21, 1924, at the Labor Temple.

(Signed) J. D. McELHANON,

President.

J. F. De CANTILLON,

(Seal)

Secretary.

WILL SAVE GASOLINE.

Gasoline will be saved by increased efficiency of the auto engine within the next decade, said T. A. Boyd of Dayton, Ohio, in an address to the American Chemical Society.

"At present, under the most favorable conditions, the utilization of gasoline for automobiles is less than 15 per cent efficient," Mr. Boyd said.

"A gallon of gasoline contains enough energy to run a flivver 450 miles on a level paved road if it were possible to utilize all of the energy that could be obtained by burning this amount of gasoline."

WISDOM.

"It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the judiciary—the irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped."—Thomas Jefferson.

WOMEN BEGIN BIG DRIVE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Definitely contradicting certain statements of the opposition to the child labor amendment, and answering their contentions in detail, the 18 national organizations composing the Women's Committee for the Children's Amendment are issuing a "ratification campaign text-book" for use in the state election campaigns.

The state and local branches of these organizations will work to send men and women to the state legislatures who are pledged to ratification.

The women who are working for the amendment have no illusions about the struggle before them. The opposition in this case includes the same interests that fought women suffrage, prohibition and the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy law. Those interests have money and resources. They include employers of children who have a directly selfish motive. They are busy, say the Women's Committee, trying to defeat ratification by spreading misinformation and misrepresentation about the amendment and what it will do.

Foes' Arguments Hit.

The women's "ratification text-book" therefore emphatically contradicts the opponents of the child labor amendment on many points. Setting forth what the amendment is and does, the text-book also emphasizes what it is not and does not do; among other points, these:

The amendment is an enabling act, not a statute. To become effective it must be followed by a federal statute which Congress at present is without power to enact, as demonstrated by two adverse Supreme Court decisions.

It grants power to Congress hereafter to make laws against the exploitation of childhood at premature or injurious labor.

In other words, it enables Congress to fix a federal minimum standard for the employment of children.

The last census figures are quoted as showing over a million children from 10 to 16 years of age—one child in every 12—to be gainfully employed. Of this million, 413,500 were child operatives in cotton, woolen and worsted and silk mills, iron and steel mills, and other industrial establishments; were employed as servants, waiters, messengers, bundle wrappers, office boys and girls, sales boys and girls, clerks, newsboys, and miscellaneous other non-agricultural occupations. Agricultural occupations of various sorts (not chores or vacation work, for the census was taken in January) claimed 647,000.

State Laws Inadequate.

The need for the amendment is further emphasized, the Women's Committee urges, by the fact that only 13 states measure up in all respects to the conservative standards of the former Federal child labor laws. Nine states do not prohibit all children under 14 from working in both factories and stores, 4 states do not protect children under 16 from night work, 19 states do not make physical fitness a condition of employment; and 35 states allow children to go to work without a common school education.

SUBMIT LIVING WAGE.

Navy yard machinists have joined with the post office clerks and organized federal employees in declining to accept President Coolidge's recent statement that wages generally have increased more than living costs.

"So far as the navy yard workers are concerned, the President is in error," said President Alifas of the navy yard workers' branch of the International Association of Machinists. "The machinists' wages have increased on an average but 60 per cent. The President says that living costs are now 69 per cent above pre-war days, so that on the face of his statement we are entitled to a 9 per cent wage increase."

The machinists will emphasize this point before the navy yard wage board, composed of three navy officials.

IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

In his Labor Day speech the President expressed pleasure at what he termed the "abolition" of the 12-hour day and seven-day week in the steel and box board industries, and now President Steward of the National Federation of Federal Employees tells him he overlooked the 12-hour day and the seven-day week in the government service.

In an open letter, President Steward reminded the Chief Executive that the 12-hour day and the seven-day week exists "for many civilian employees, such as the tenders of government locks, keepers of lighthouses and many custodial employees."

Objection is recorded by the trade union executive to the President's statement that "one of the outstanding features of the present day is that American wage earners are living better than at any other time in our history" and that the standard of living, in terms of money, "is now only 69 per cent above the level of 1913."

"These are grimly tragic words to the thousands of federal employees whose average increase in pay since 1913 has not exceeded 25 per cent and who have had to carry the difference by lowering their standard of living or other equally un-American expedients," Mr. Steward said.

"May we ask what steps you, Mr. President, as chief executive of a business employing more than half a million civilian workers, are taking to bring the wage level of the employees under your charge up to a point reasonably comparable with the increased cost of living?"

President Steward declared that civilian federal employees are alive to their obligation to remain faithful to their appointed tasks, depending upon reason and argument to obtain redress for their grievances. "This certainly implies a like obligation upon their employer to deal fairly by them," the trade unionist said.

"In view of your statement to the workers of the United States," continued Mr. Steward, "we urge upon you to recommend to the Congress at its next regular session the immediate taking of such legislative steps as may be necessary to adjust the compensation and working conditions of the low-paid civilian federal employees in accordance with recognized standards and the existing cost of living."

"An expression of such intention from you at this time would be most heartening to the army of civilian workers who have been penalized by the mounting cost of living without adequate recognition from the employer whom they have so faithfully served."

Play fair—spend union-earned money for union-labeled products.



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**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE**

DID BEST TO BEAT WORKERS' WAGE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

That Postmaster General New did all in his power to defeat the postal employees' wage bill, even to the extent of attempting to align the newspaper publishers against the legislation, is charged by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Recent representations have been made to the postal employees that President Coolidge and Postmaster General New were not opposed to increasing the wages of postal workers," said Mr. Woll. "This is a patent political gesture that deceives no one."

The record shows that Mr. New, particularly, did everything in his power to prevent the pay bill from reaching a vote and when he failed to stop favorable consideration in Congress, he found a sympathetic ally at the White House who vetoed the measure that Congress and the public approved overwhelmingly."

Attempt Made to Frighten Publishers.

According to Mr. Woll, at a conference in Washington April 18, the Postmaster General told a committee from the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, headed by S. E. Thomason, of the Chicago Tribune, that in view of the newspaper support given the postal employees, the publishers should be prepared to pay a portion of the proposed wage increase. Other members of that committee were: J. D. Barnum, Syracuse Post Standard; E. H. Baker, Cleveland Plain Dealer; L. H. Brush, Marion Ohio Star Review; A. F. Miller, Battle Creek, Michigan, Enquirer and News; F. A. Miller, South Bend Tribune; Howard Davis, New York Tribune; A. G. Carter and Lafayette Young.

"Mr. New's suggestion to the publishers was plainly an attempt to frighten them from any further espousal of the wage objective of the postal employees," declared Mr. Woll. "He was trying in this indirect way to hamper the postal workers by depriving them of the opportunity to reach their employers—the public—through the medium of the newspapers."

New Sought to Gag Workers.

"Mr. New wanted to gag the postal employees and prevent them from utilizing their sole weapon—an orderly appeal to public opinion."

"His crafty overture to the committee representing the publishers was flatly rejected."

The reason for the repudiation of Mr. New's suggestion is set forth, says Mr. Woll, in the following excerpt of the report to the last annual meeting of the American Publishers' Association by the Committee on Second Class Postage.

"The Postmaster General informed your Committee that in view of the editorial support accorded by newspapers to the Kelly-Edge Bill the newspapers should expect to bear a portion of the cost of postal wage increases. In the opinion of your Committee the question of increases in rates of pay to postal employees and the question of the propriety of present high second class rates are in no manner associated. We recommend that our association shall not be side-tracked in its effort to secure fair and lower second-class rates by discussion of the propriety of postal employees' compensation. We can see no useful purpose in opposition to the Paige and Kelly-Edge Bills. In our judgment this is a question for the Postal Department and Congress to determine for themselves free from any interference on our part."

Play Both Ends Against the Middle.

"Mr. New plays both ends against the middle," Mr. Woll continued. "He tells postal employees that newspaper publishers and other mail patrons are keeping their wages low by insisting on low rates, he tells publishers that the rapacious wage demands of the postal workers necessitate higher postal rates."

"The truth is that the postal employees and the publishers agree that the questions of postal

wages and postal rates should be treated independently of one another. Regardless of postal revenues the postal workers are entitled to adequate wages. Conversely, the function of distributing papers and periodicals through the mails should be performed with the underlying motive of public service and not the money profit motive stressed by Mr. New."

Mr. Woll also takes sharp issue with President Coolidge for vetoing the postal pay bill on the score of a needed curtailment of postal expenses.

Deficit Called Coolidge Bogy.

"The President's veto message on the postal pay bill was based largely on the fact that postal expenses far exceeded postal income. Yet in the Republican political text-book to which all campaign speakers are advised to turn for facts for political arguments, we learn that the postal deficit has been reduced in three years from \$130,128,458 to \$12,638,849."

"Therefore the service is now approximately self-sustaining and the Coolidge bogy of a tremendous deficit was simply another figment of the imagination to defeat the postal employees' efforts to raise their pay standards."

INDIANS TO INVADE SAN FRANCISCO.

"It's true! The Indians plan an invasion of San Francisco!" admitted Frederick G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, to a press representative. "But it will be a peaceful invasion and one that will be welcomed, as well as long remembered, by the residents of the bay cities."

"The Indians will arrive fully armed with native weapons and arrayed in gaudy paint, feathers and colorful Indian finery. This, however, is merely in accordance with the ancient tribal custom of making known their rank and importance. Of course, there may be warlike demonstrations, but no laws will be violated. The Indians come for another purpose."

"The object of their visit is to attend the first Indian festival ever held in California."

"The festival will be held on the grounds at 12th and Market streets, October 1st to 4th, inclusive, and marks the revival of the ancient Indian summer season of festivity."

"Joe Longfeather, a full-blooded Indian, noted for his Indian pageantry and spectacles, will act as managing director. Mr. Longfeather's program commands consideration."

"Nineteen California tribes will participate. The Indians will bring all their belongings, including their own musicians. An outstanding feature will be a full-blooded Indian brass band. The band will render a series of concerts including famous martial airs, the classics and the latest jazz compositions."

"Another unique and interesting feature of the festival will be the daily presentation of weird and spectacular tribal ceremonials around a huge blazing fire. These ceremonials will constitute sights city folks rarely have the opportunity to witness."

"Then, too, the all-Indian competitive athletics will appeal to lovers of sturdy sport."

PROFITS IN MACHINE GUNS.

The dispute as to who invented the Lewis machine gun will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Involved in the case is world war profits that aggregate \$20,000,000. The claim of Colonel I. N. Lewis, United States Army, retired, that he invented the gun has been upheld by the lower federal courts.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1924

An English visitor, the other day, in discussing Ford automobiles, said: "I believe you people in America call them 'Metal Elizabeths.'" That was pretty close to what they are sometimes called in a humorous way "Tin Lizzies."

It is reported that the office of the Territorial Enterprise, Mark Twain's first paper in Virginia City, Nev., is now used as a feed store. It is a pity that some of the California millionaires who are enjoying a great part of the wealth that came from that historic mining town have not been sentimental enough and thankful enough to purchase the place and establish it as a monument to the great American humorist.

In the reports of officers of the State Federation of Labor to the Santa Barbara convention definite action in recommended on but four of the propositions that come before the voters on the ballot at the November election. Doubtless other recommendations will come from the convention itself, and we will then publish the complete list, with the recommendations decided upon by the delegates to this year's labor gathering. The convention convened last Monday morning.

There are some men who are always for sale to the highest bidder and who care nothing for what the public thinks of them so long as they can gather in the money. Gaston B. Means testified before investigating committees in Washington to certain irregularities on the part of the Attorney-General. According to newspaper stories he now comes out and says his testimony was a tissue of lies. We do not know whether he told the truth in the first instance or whether he is telling it now, but we do know that by his conduct he has branded himself as a man absolutely unworthy of belief and that it makes no difference what he may say from now on no one will pay any attention to him because he is a confessed crook and falsifier. Among the men he now accuses are Senators Walsh and Wheeler of Montana, men whose reputations are such that it is not probable he will be able to do them any damage, though he most likely hopes to injure the chances of the latter in the coming election. In this, however, he is reckoning without his host, for the American people doubtless will not allow what this discredited crook says to influence them one way or the other. The reputations of honest men can not be blackened by crooks in the minds of the voters of the Nation.

The Water Bonds

San Francisco is confronted with a really serious situation at the present time. There is an actual, yet not much noticed, shortage of water in the reservoirs from which the city is supplied with water for all purposes, and unless there is an unusually heavy rainfall this winter the situation will approach the danger point next summer, but the most serious part of the situation is not to be found in this phase of the problem confronting the people of our city. On Tuesday, October 7th, a very important election is to be held for the purpose of voting bonds in order to raise money for continuation of construction work on the Hetch Hetchy water system. By the first of January next year all the funds raised by the original bond issue of \$45,000,000 will have been expended, and about 40 per cent of the work will still remain to be done.

By reason of the law relating to water rights, applicable to this project, the construction work must be kept going without suspension or delay, and must be prosecuted with reasonable diligence in order to protect the city's legal rights to the water appropriated at Hetch Hetchy. Whether the work has been conducted in a satisfactory manner or whether it has cost more than it should, or whether the people were properly informed in the beginning are all matters that cannot now enter into the question as to the desirability of voting more bonds. The big, outstanding fact is that millions have been expended with the hope of ultimately getting an adequate supply of good water for the city, and those millions will be lost unless the people at the election on October 7th vote to sanction the issuance of \$10,000,000 in bonds to continue the work without interruption.

The money is needed for the construction of the Sierra foothill aqueduct, estimated to cost \$8,000,000, and to allow \$2,000,000 for the construction of the first portions of the Coast Range water tunnels, thus providing for three years' continued construction, at the present rate of progress.

There has been some complaint to the effect that the people have been, from the beginning, deceived by the politicians as to the cost of the completed project and that, therefore, no more bonds should be voted to continue the work until such time as accurate and detailed information is given to the citizens furnishing the money as to just how much it will cost and when the water may reasonably be expected to reach San Francisco in sufficient volume to supply all our requirements. Such reasoning is not sound, and, in truth, is positively dangerous, because the money already invested may be lost and in addition the city be left without anything resembling an adequate water supply in the very near future. We cannot afford to pay any heed to such advice, even though it be conceded that we have been misled in the past. The city must have water and the people surely do not desire to throw away the millions already expended on the development work. This is an occasion for sensible action and prejudice of any kind must not be allowed to creep into the question. It is bonds now or never.

The labor movement of San Francisco took a conspicuous part in the inauguration and development of the Hetch Hetchy project by fighting for a municipally owned water system and staying on the job when things were not going in an encouraging way, and now when the thing is about half completed it would be both calamitous and disgraceful for the organized workers to allow the bond issue to fail for lack of support. It therefore becomes the duty of every trade unionist in the city to get busy and see to it that a very large vote is turned out on election day in favor of the \$10,000,000 bond issue.

There must be no quitting until the job has been satisfactorily completed.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The women have won another long and hard fight for equality. For many years they have been endeavoring to gain admission to the Barbers' Union, but to no avail. Convention after convention of the organization frowned upon the idea on the ground that a barber shop was no place for a woman. The convention just closed, however, reversed the old stand and directed that in future women be admitted to membership. The thing that caused the reversal was the fact that women, because of bobbed hair, are patronizing barber shops more and more as time goes on. Before the bobbed hair custom came into vogue the patrons of the shops were almost exclusively of the male persuasion and it was felt that women had no place in such establishments.

There are three reasons why men observe the laws. The first is that their conscience orders them to do so, the second is fear of the consequences of violation, and the third is that of self-protection. We have listed them in the order in which we believe they belong. It can be set down as a fact that 90 per cent of those who violate laws do so to satisfy some selfish purpose, though, on the other hand, most men observe laws because they believe it to be the right thing to do. In other words, they follow the dictates of their conscience. The abolishing of capital punishment would have no influence whatever on that sort of individual, but it would wield considerable influence upon the other two categories mentioned.

The Labor Council last Friday night at its regular meeting, in harmony with the American Federation of Labor, endorsed the candidacy of Robert M. La Follette and Burton Wheeler for President and Vice-President of the United States. Campaign committee made up of Daniel C. Murphy, Hugo Ernst, Paul Scharrenberg, George Kidwell and others who have been active on behalf of Mr. La Follette, has been appointed and will wage a vigorous fight to induce the people of California to give the electoral vote of this State to the independent candidates for President and Vice-President. Financial assistance is being solicited and the committee is enthusiastic over the outlook, confidently expecting the candidates to carry the State by a very large majority on November 4th. They say that reports coming to them indicate great enthusiasm throughout the State for La Follette and Wheeler.

Organized men are always better able to reach just and fair conclusions than are the unorganized, because psychologists tell us that in unorganized masses of men the primal instincts have full sway, and under such conditions there is little room for reason and justice. This does not mean that those same instincts do not to some extent operate among the organized, but rather that there is more control and, therefore, more likelihood of intelligent and just action on the part of the organized. The desire to be fair and reasonable is sure to be found in some individuals in almost any organization and there is, because of organization, an opportunity to have things conducted in an orderly and systematic way, so that the individual inclined toward rational conduct is given an opportunity to present his views and endeavor to persuade others to adopt his viewpoint. In the unorganized mass there is no such chance and the wildest kind of action is apt to be the result. Organization, in every walk of life, is very properly the order of the day and those who have not intelligence enough to organize can set up no claim to being of any great value in the struggle to advance civilization and lift humanity to a higher and happier plane.

WIT AT RANDOM

Defendant (in a loud voice)—Justice! Justice! I demand justice!

Judge—Silence! The defendant will please remember that he is in a court room.—Team Work.

"What have you in the shape of cucumbers this morning?" asked the customer of the new grocery clerk.

"Nothing but bananas, ma'am," was the reply.—Christian Register.

"Hit may be hard fo' a rich man to enter de Kingdom of Heaven," said Rastus to the preacher, "but hit's just as hard fo' a po' man to stay on de earth."—New York American.

"My dear, these cakes are hard as stone!"

"I know. Didn't you hear her say, 'Take your pick,' when she handed them round?"—London Mail.

"Rather sudden, isn't it? I don't see how a girl can marry a man she's known only a fortnight."

"I don't know how she can marry one she's known longer."—London Mail.

"Are you sure," asked the old woman, "that this century plant will bloom in a hundred years?"

"Positive, ma'am," answered the florist. "If it doesn't, bring it right back."—American Legion Weekly.

He—Do you believe in signs and omens?

She—Yes.

He—Last night I dreamed you loved me. What does that mean?

She—That you were dreaming.—Korsaren (Christiania).

Tommy—Is that a lion or lioness, papa?

Father—Which one, dear?

Tommy—The one with its face scratched and the hair off its head.

Father (with a sigh)—That must be the lion.—Dublin Sunday Independent.

Teacher—Now, Bennie, can you tell me what an island is?

Small Bennie—Yes, Ma'am. An island is a place you can't leave without a boat.

There was only one piece of pie left over from luncheon, and mother divided it equally between Bobbie and Elsie. Bobbie looked at his pie and then at his mother's empty plate.

"Mamma," he said earnestly, "I can't enjoy my pie when you haven't any. Take Elsie's."

"What is a shepherd?" asked the teacher of the small pupils in the juvenile class.

The class failed to respond.

"Well," continued the teacher, "suppose you were all lambs—that is little sheep—what would I be?"

"A big sheep," replied the boy at the foot of the class.

An Idaho man was fishing in Lake Crescent recently. He caught a big northern pike; the biggest he had ever landed in his long and busy life. He was elated. He was crazed with joy, and he telegraphed his wife: "I've got one; weighs seven pounds and it is a beauty."

The following was the answer he got: "So have I; weighs ten pounds. Not a beauty—looks like you. Come home."—Idaho Yarn.

"The boss offered men an interest in the firm today."

"He did!"

"Yes, he said that if I didn't take an interest in it pretty soon he'd fire me."—Judge.

MISCELLANEOUS

OPENS UP BAG OF TRICKS.

The campaign is assuming nation-wide proportions and privilege has re-opened its ancient bag of tricks.

The plan is to alarm the people by howling that the Progressives threaten the Constitution.

There are several advantages to this policy, according to the Von Hindenburgs of privilege.

The people may forget the oil jobbery, graft in the Veterans' Bureau, labor injunctions, waste in the Shipping Board, Daugherty and Burns, Newberryism and other scandals.

The Von Hindenburgs also hope that their howls will put the stamp of patriotism on the professional manipulators and that the Progressives will make the mistake of assuming a defensive position, thus ignoring the wrongs they would correct.

This cry may also serve to defeat the child labor amendment, which they hate most heartily, but expediency compels their silence.

The political agents of privilege are enthusiastic for the time-worn scheme of waving the American flag. This makes explanations unnecessary, may continue them in office, may keep some of them out of jail and line their pockets with contributions that flow into the party treasury.

There is nothing that brings such large contributions as when the Von Hindenburgs shield privilege by shouting "Protect the flag and constitution."

Privilege understands the American mind. Its psychologists and trained observers have long since analyzed the American mind and informed the plunder crowd that the people are fundamentally conservative toward their government; that they have not the slightest notion of discarding democratic ideals and they only ask that the government they believe in, and which they have fought to protect, be permitted to function.

But these facts are ignored by privilege, for if our government is permitted to function as intended, that ends privilege.

That's why privilege so readily responds to the call of its field marshals for funds to "protect the constitution from radicals" whenever social legislation is urged, whenever protest is made against usurping courts, whenever honest officials would protect the country's natural resources and other interests of the people.

In this campaign the agents of privilege have unlimited financial resources. From now on money without limit will be used against La Follette and Wheeler, especially in the Middle West, Northwest and Pacific Coast states.

Most of the Southern states are conceded to Candidate Davis. The other old-party candidate, Coolidge, is not assured such a bloc in the electoral college. He must fight for practically every state outside of New England and north of the Ohio river.

The rosy claims of old-party managers can not change the fact that they are alarmed. Their candidates have neither record nor platform to cover a long list of misdeeds.

The only hope of the Von Hindenburgs is to beat the drum, bang the cymbals, and howl that only they are patriotic.

FOOD COSTS HIGHER.

Compilations by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics of food costs in 18 of the 51 cities included in the bureau's report show that 13 out of the 18 cities reported increases from July 15 to August 15. Atlanta, Louisville, Norfolk and Providence led with 2 per cent. Five other cities reported a decrease, Indianapolis and St. Paul leading with 2 per cent.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

There will be a special meeting of the union on Sunday, September 28, at which time the arbitrators for the union in the newspaper scale proceedings will submit a proposal to the membership which, if accepted, will settle the scale controversy without resorting to arbitration. This meeting is of vital importance to the organization and all members are urged to attend.

W. A. Snyder, a member of Sacramento Typographical Union, died in that city last week. Mr. Snyder had been a member of the International Typographical Union for over forty years, and was well known by many of the old-timers. During his lifetime the deceased held executive positions on daily newspapers in various sections of the country. He was active in union affairs and was known as an international figure in typographical circles. One of the last of his activities was the introduction of a motion at the last meeting of Sacramento Union appropriating \$600 to go toward defraying the expenses incurred by No. 21 in the late arbitration proceedings. This motion was adopted and its terms are now being carried out. May his soul rest in peace.

W. S. Leslie, machinist-operator on the Daily News, has gone down the coast toward Monterey for a week. Mr. Leslie is a great lover of nature, the heavenly canopy and a warm blanket fulfilling his requirements while "en tour."

A. R. Bowen, machinist on the Illustrated Daily Herald since its first issue last December, has joined the forces of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. Mr. Bowen came to San Francisco from Los Angeles, where he was employed on the Record.

The regular meeting of the union, held last Sunday, was called to order by Acting President Faunt Le Roy who presided with all the urbanity of a veteran, President Stauffer being in attendance at the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Santa Barbara. There was a large attendance of members at this meeting, and that is as it should be. Better legislation results when the members of the union, in numbers, attend its business meetings. Following is a brief summary of what was done: The application of Thomas F. O'Mara for the old-age pension was approved. A donation of \$50 was made to the Riggers and Stevedores' Union to assist members of that organization now on strike. The sum of \$50 was contributed to the Non-Partisan League of the American Federation of Labor, to be used in the coming election. The report of the delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union held at Toronto last August was read and placed on file. C. M. Baker, of the Daily News chapel, was named as the union's choice for the head of the Trades Union Promotion League about to be established in this city. Consideration of the Chicago plan, affecting the relation of mailers' unions to the International Typographical Union, was made a special order of business at the October meeting, 2 p. m. being the time set. Ten candidates were initiated as journeymen members of the union. The membership of the union was increased by 17 during the past month, there being 63 traveling cards deposited and 56 withdrawn, the ten taken in as new members swelling the addition to the membership roll to 17. Five applications for membership were received and referred to the membership committee. The executive committee reported the unionizing of the following firms: Western Printing Co., C. L. Wilson, Miles & Scott and A. W. Henry & Son. G. A. Sheridan of the Call chapel was elected delegate to the Labor Council, vice C. M. Baker, resigned. In order that the union might know who participated in the Labor Day parade each member of

the union who turned out was given a number. Number 160 is wanted at headquarters.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

W. "Papa" Mackey, office roustabout, has purchased a lot amongst the aristocrats down in Burlingame and intends to build, as Mackey says, "A home the way I want it built." The boys are inclined to believe, however, that if it covers as much territory as Mackey does it will be some house.

E. Curtis, office Beau Brummel, who has been enjoying a life of ease for the past two weeks, could not resist the beck and call of old No. 2 and is back fondly caressing the old "boat" in its last few days of existence.

The boys thought the World War had broken out once again with renewed vigor the other night, but upon investigation they discovered it was the Chronicle photographer "shooting" a few of the old remnants, which, it has been hinted, will be placed in the M. H. de Young Memorial Building.

J. A. Snell is exhibiting a prize-winning smile lately. Johnny says the only thing he has for publication is that "all things come to him who waits."

Arthur V. Heacock, chairman of the San Diego "Union," Spanish-American and World War veteran and delegate to the Toronto convention, stopped over in this city while en route to San Diego long enough to drop into the Chronicle to say hello to some of his old friends. He bore a message to one of them from Harry N. Sander of the New York Times. "Art," as he is popularly called, keeps well ahead of Father Time. He speaks several Chinese dialects and until a few years ago was interested with "Slim" in one of San Diego's largest Oriental bazaars.

Don't forget the Special Meeting next Sunday!

Real political issues cannot be manufactured by the leaders of political parties, and real ones cannot be evaded by political parties. The real political issues of the day declare themselves, and come out of the depth of that deep which we call public opinion.—James A. Garfield.

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NEXT GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

There is considerable amusement in Dallas, Tex., about the editorials and articles printed in Northern and Eastern newspapers regarding the political situation in Texas. The misinformation thus spread seems boundless.

Every writer who tackles the subject puts his own interpretation on the event. Most of them are wrong.

In the "run-off" of the Democratic primary Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, of Temple, wife of former Governor James Ferguson, and Felix D. Robertson, a former police court judge, now on the district bench of Dallas, were the two contestants.

Early in the campaign Mr. Robertson was announced as the candidate selected by the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan as their choice. Mr. Robertson said he was proud of the honor conferred on him by the Klan.

Challenge Is Accepted.

The Fergusons accepted the challenge. They have been the uncompromising enemies of the Klan since its inception and through Mr. Ferguson's weekly, "The Forum," the fight was waged for years.

There was an attempt to shift the issue to the prohibition question because James Ferguson was opposed to prohibition and never hesitated to say so. A woman on the platform speaking for Mrs. Ferguson, put a crimp in the situation by saying she would "rather vote for a dry anti than a wet prohi."

This was a more telling thrust than appears on the face of the statement for Zeke Marvin, of Dallas, the chief backer and advisor of Robertson and a man who occupies a high place with a fantastic title in the Klan, owns a chain of drug stores and enjoys a tremendous profit made from the "prescription" business.

The attempt to shift the issue from the Klan was unsuccessful, but there were many sidelights and many issues injected in localities, but in the main it was a fight on the Klan.

Not a Feminist Victory.

Those who are singing paeans of joy because a woman has been elected and hailing it as a sign of the great advancement of the feminist movement simply are fooling themselves.

Texans did not vote for Mrs. Ferguson because she was a woman. They didn't vote for her because they wanted a woman for governor—they elected her in spite of the fact they didn't want a woman governor. Three generations hence they may be electing women because they want them and because their merit is acknowledged.

Mrs. Ferguson's administration will, however, go a long way toward breaking down the indurated prejudice against women holding office in Texas, for it is generally admitted it will be a clean, high-class administration and probably the best the State of Texas has ever had. "Father Jim" will see to that. His enemies admit his ability to do that.

Mrs. Ferguson will not be merely a titular governor. She will be governor in fact and will be devoted to the routine and details of the office, but she will have ever at her elbow a man of distinguished ability to advise her at every move. The worst enemies of the Fergusons admit their honesty, integrity and ability.

Mrs. Ferguson Is Nominated.

James Ferguson was governor of Texas. He was impeached by the legislature. He declared it was a kangaroo court impeachment and that he would fight until he was cleared of the charges and his name vindicated. He claims this election is full vindication. A movement also is on foot by members of the legislature to reverse the decision and expunge from the records all comment thereon. This would re-establish Mr. Ferguson and remove the disability against holding public office.

When the campaign started James Ferguson was an independent candidate for governor. His enemies carried the matter to the courts and got a decision that he was ineligible to office on the grounds of his impeachment.

The next day petitions were started and Mrs. Ferguson was made the candidate instead of her husband. The move created considerable mirth at first. The idea of Texas, a backward state in such affairs, electing a woman governor was absurd. But as the campaign progressed it was taken more seriously. Tens of thousands of farmers remembered the governor who had been their friend and who had fought the battle for better schools and more appropriations for the rural districts and less for the university and colleges. They flocked to the newly hoisted banner. They voted so solidly that Mrs. Ferguson ran second in a large field and in the "run-off" election she has nearly 100,000 majority over her only competitor.

Anti-Klan Vote Large.

Democratic leaders say the real issue was whether the Democratic party should rule in politics of the state or whether the Klan should be given the power to dominate the party. They are moving toward barring from their conventions anyone who has sworn allegiance to the Invisible Empire.

The contest between Mrs. Ferguson and Judge Robertson, however, was not the real test of the battle. There were many who had a prejudice against former Governor Ferguson and there were many who would not vote for a woman. Of the latter the number was very large. Torn by contending emotions they declined to do so radical a thing as vote for a woman. They voted for Robertson against their own desires.

The grand dragon of the Klan has issued a statement that the Klan is not a political organization, but that it will continue the fight.

It was significant that all of the six defeated candidates for the nomination immediately joined the Ferguson forces against the Klan candidate.

Judges from all parts of the state, prominent lawyers and public men of all political complexions hurried to the support of Mrs. Ferguson.

Call It Political Party.

It was made an anti-Klan fight. Both sides accepted the issue, though the Klan candidate sought to obscure it at times with the injection of the prohibition question. Mrs. Ferguson brushed that aside with the statement that prohibition was an accomplished fact and that she believed in the enforcement of all laws and constitutional provisions on the statute books.

The Democrats recognize the Klan as a political party and declare they will treat it as such in the future.

Mrs. Ferguson has announced her intention to refrain from appointing any Klansmen to office and says she will clean the Klan out of the capital

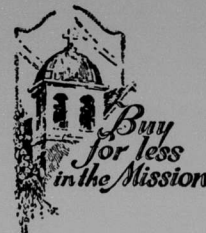
when she goes to Austin. This has caused consternation among the holders of various state positions there, many of whom were openly acknowledged Klansmen and took active part in the recent campaign.

Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson is a woman of education, culture, poise and ability. She has had long and valuable experience in close contact with public affairs. She has had an exceptional opportunity to observe and to study statecraft. She has a mind and a will of her own and she will be governor in fact, and in addition to her own ability will have the best guidance, advice and support that could possibly be given.

Men prominent in affairs of state are flocking to her side with pledges of fealty and assistance. She is fearless and strong in initiative and if elected she will give the state an administration that will be an example for other executives to follow.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of September 19, 1924.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—George Howe, vice Ed Fennessey. Blacksmiths and Helpers—J. J. McTiernan, Geo. Cullen, R. D. Dewar. On motion, delegates seated.

Communications—Referred to Executive Committee—From Local Joint Board of Allied Culinary Workers, complaint against non-union conditions in New Mission Market, 22d and Mission streets.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From United Textile Workers of America, repudiating financial appeal of a group of silk workers in Paterson, N. J., known as Associated Silk Workers, and stating this group is responsible for strife and unauthorized strikes and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, also making misstatements in regard to necessity for strike funds.

Request complied with—From Tailors No. 80, relative to their outing at Neptune Beach, and stating the following firms are fair to their union: Boss, the Tailor, 1130 Market; Herman the Tailor, 1104 Market; Leighton's, 45 Stockton; Alfred Smith, 335 Clement; Al. Sandell, 830 Market; M. Weiner, 3005 16th street; Golden Gate Tailoring Co., 3082 16th street; Joe Fass, 2974 Mission; M. Veen, 521 Valencia; B. Serbin, 450 Castro; M. Lepetich, 798 Larkin; Bill Derrivan, 25 Taylor; Ralph Fontaine, South San Francisco; Home Clothing Co., 2500 Mission.

Letter from George H. Thomas Circle No. 32, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, charging improper use of American Flag in Labor Day parade. On motion, Secretary and President instructed to send a letter of protest against slanderous imputations made.

Election of Delegate to State Federation of Labor Convention—Election Committee reported Marguerite Finkenbinder had received a majority of the votes cast. Report accepted and she was declared elected as Council's representative to said convention.

Report on Status of Charter Amendments—Secretary Johnson of the Law and Legislative Com-

mittee rendered a progressive report, giving full account of the labor amendments as sponsored and placed on the ballot at the Council's request by the Board of Supervisors; also commending officers and delegates of the two councils of labor for activities in bringing about these favorable results.

Non-Partisan Political Committee—Synopsis of minutes of meeting held Tuesday evening September 10, 1924. On motion, filed. The Minutes of the Executive Committee of said body, held September 17th, and requesting that all contributions for campaign funds to promote the candidacy of La Follette and Wheeler be turned over to local campaign committees; on motion, concurred in.

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Council approve the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, endorsing La Follette and Wheeler for President and Vice-President of the United States.

On motion, Leifur Magnusson, director of the International Labor Office of Geneva, Switzerland, was granted the floor, and he explained the origin and present status of that organization, as well as its work in promoting fair conditions of labor throughout the world. He stated the office is independent of the League of Nations insofar as concerns membership and program, but financed by the League.

Reports of Unions—Printing Pressmen—Donated \$200 to Riggers and Stevedores, and \$25 to La Follette Fund. Retail Delivery Drivers—Have been enjoined by the Western Tea Co. Bakery Drivers—Are making progress against unfair bakeries. Musicians No. 6—Report Majestic Hall, corner Fillmore and Geary, is unfair, and ask trade unionists to stay away from this hall Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Street Carmen—Thank Council's officers for assistance in placing their two charter amendments on the ballot; and have made contribution to La Follette fund. United Laborers No. 1—Thanked Council's officers for assistance in placing per diem men's amendment on ballot. Delegate Kidwell reported that Burton K. Wheeler will speak at Civic Auditorium October 11, 1924.

New Business—On motion of Delegate Boyen, the Secretary was instructed to send a circular letter to the affiliated unions asking them to endorse the proposed ten million dollar bond issue for continuation of work on the Hetch Hetchy project, and to do everything possible to persuade the membership to turn out at the special election

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

IT PAYS TO BUY
BENDER'S SHOES
FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

2412 Mission Street Near Twentieth
Martha Washington Shoes Buster Brown Shoes

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UNION-MADE CLOTHING
Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market **CARHARTT OVERALLS**



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LADIES 25c GENTS 50c
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October 1 if deposited here
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Save Now — One dollar
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Mercantile Trust Company of California

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Commercial • Savings • Trust • Bonds • Foreign

Head Office: 464 California Street, near Montgomery
Savings Union Office: Grant Avenue at Market and O'Farrell

The Neighborhood Bank

to be held Tuesday, October 7, 1924, and vote in favor of such bond issue.

Receipts—\$547.85. Expenditures—\$342.50.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or employing labor, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. Do not purchase prison-made goods.—J. A. O'C.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held September 17, 1924.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:15 by President Frank E. Lively in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following were noted absent: Thos. Mahoney and J. R. Smith.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as corrected.

Communications—From the Theatrical Federation, announcing that the Casino Theatre is unfair. Minutes from the St. Louis Label Section; noted and filed. From Typographical Union No. 21, sending a list of printing offices that have the label; noted and placed on file. From the Union Label Trades Department; read, noted and filed. Minutes of the Building Trades; noted and filed.

Credentials—From the Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegate seated when he appears at the meeting.

Reports of Unions—Stereotypers reported that business is good; all members working. Waiters No. 30 reported that they organized the Mineral Cafe on Market, near Jones; Koffee Kup at 18th avenue and Geary street is still unfair; look for the house card in all restaurants. Janitors No. 9 reported that 85 per cent of the janitors employed by the city are organized. Cooks No. 44 reported that business is good; demand the house card in all restaurants. Shoe Clerks reported that Steinbergs at Fillmore and Geary streets and 22nd and Mission are still unfair; demand the Shoe Clerks working card. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label. Tailors No. 80 reported that business is fair; going to hold picnic Saturday at Neptune Beach; demand the label when buying clothes. Cracker Bakers No. 125 reported that the Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. has gone out of business; National Biscuit is still unfair. Carpenters No. 34 reported that business is good, all members working. Typographical No. 21 reported that business is fair; demand the label on all printing. Upholsterers No. 3 reported that business is good. Grocery Clerks reported that Piggly-Wiggly, Skaggs, Jenny Wren, Sunshine and White's Cash and Carry and Evergood Bakery at Haight and Fillmore are still unfair; organized the grocery department in the David Department Store; look for and demand the Clerks monthly working button, color changes every month, color for September is light blue. Painters No. 19 reported that business is good; initiating new members at every meeting. Carpenters No. 483 reported that the local instructed the members not to patronize Skaggs and Gallenkamp.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that we appoint a committee to get estimates from advertising agents to advertise the Label Section. Committee appointed, Kelly, Corcoran and Jelm. Moved, seconded and carried that the committee consisting of Johnson, Lane, Jelm, Willis and Sister Fosen meet in joint session with the Agitation Committee Tuesday evening, September 23, in Room 205, Labor Temple. Moved, seconded and carried that the committee have full

power to act and have refreshments for the next meeting.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$28.00; Agent's Fund, \$27.18; total, \$55.18. Disbursements, \$3.50. Money in bank up to date, \$652.76.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10:10 p. m., to meet again on October 1, 1924.

Demand the union label on all things that you buy and see that the man or woman who waits on you has a union card or button.

Brother Theo. Johnson reports that he is still selling the Bell Brand Collar and would like to see more of the members of organized labor buy them.

On Wednesday evening, October 1, 1924, the Label Section will serve refreshments and will have door prizes. Hoping to see all the delegates and their friends present at this meeting,

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS.

To the Officers of National and International Unions, State and Central Bodies.

Greeting: It has been brought to the attention of the United Textile Workers of America, in convention assembled, that a group of silk workers in Paterson, N. J., known as the Associated Silk Workers, are circularizing the American labor movement for funds to carry on a strike in that city.

This association of silk workers is not connected with the American labor movement, and previous to the calling of the present strike sent forth the statement that so far as the finances of the Associated are concerned, they could carry on a strike in that city for an indefinite period.

This group of silk workers are sparing no effort in their attempt to destroy eleven splendid local unions in Paterson, N. J., who are part of the American Federation of Labor, through the United Textile Workers of America. I am pleased to say that up to the present time, they have been

unable to even make a dent in our local unions in Paterson, N. J.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor, in session assembled at Paterson, on September 8th, 9th and 10th, positively repudiated this group of silk workers by refusing to grant them the floor of the convention.

The executive council of the United Textile Workers of America are therefore notifying all organizations who are part of the American labor movement of the existing situation in Paterson, N. J.

Fraternally yours,

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA,

Sara A. Conboy, Secretary-Treasurer.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

The Bluebird

A HAT OF QUALITY. YOU WILL LIKE THIS FALL MODEL—MADE IN ALL THE SEASON'S POPULAR SHADES AT LUNDSTROM'S CALIFORNIA FACTORY.

"Lundstrom"
HATS

1080 Market St.
2640 Mission St.
26 Third St.

720 Market St.
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605 Kearny St.

Los Angeles store, 226 W. Fifth St.
UNION MADE SINCE 1884

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

Sutter 6654

442 2nd St.

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

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SAN FRANCISCO

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**UNION
LABEL**

On every one of these items

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1924

Assets.....	\$93,198,226.96
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	3,900,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	446,024.41

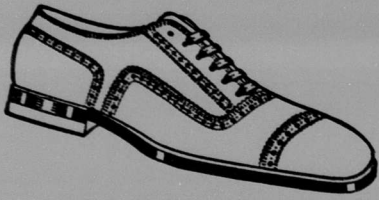
MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Men's Union Stamped

BIG VALUE

High and Low Shoes



OXFORDS

TAN and Black Calf Oxfords, with custom toes. TAN Calf Blucher Oxfords, with French toes. TAN Calf Blucher Oxfords, with round shape toes. PATENT LEATHER Oxfords, with spade toes.

\$5.00

Lace Shoes

TAN Calf with French toes. Black Gun Calf Blucher Lace with round toes. Also straight lace with French and round shape toes. Great Values.

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22nd
SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

San Francisco's
Union
Shoe Stores

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Michael D. Coglein of the plumbers, G. C. Johnson of the railroad trainmen, Joseph Molloy of the marine cooks, Albery McLaren of the marine engineers, Albert Cohen of the musicians, James Mitchell of the electrical workers, Julius Mendense of the cooks.

The entertainment and ball given by the Riggers and Stevedores' Union in Eagles' Hall last Wednesday evening was a pronounced success in every respect. The attendance surpassed expectations and a very good time was had by all. Financially the affair proved a great benefit to the organization and it will enable the union to prosecute intensive organization work during the coming year.

Because of the number of officers and members of local unions that have gone to Santa Barbara to attend the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, things are very quiet around union headquarters in San Francisco this week.

There is something that is mightier than armies, and that is an idea whose time has come.—Victor Hugo.

RAILROAD VALUATION STARTS FIGHT.

The long fight of the railroads against the valuation system of the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken a new angle and the matter is now before the District of Columbia Supreme Court. This is preliminary to its final appearance in the United States Supreme Court, which probably means years of litigation.

The fight revolves around the commission's valuation of the Kansas City Southern Railroad for the purpose of setting rates. The commission made its first decision in July 1919, when it ruled that the property had a tentative value of \$49,445,907. The railroad management insists that its property is valued at practically twice that amount, and that the commission considered only its physical value and not its intangible values, such as good-will and earning capacity. If the latter claim is upheld, high rates are justified.

The railroad managers insist that the value should be based on the market value of their properties, while the commission claims that the value should be based on the amount of money actually expended.

These two theories appear in every rate-making proposal and the final decision will have a far-reaching effect.

READING.

"For inspiration and the enrichment of life spend fifteen minutes daily in reading some great book."—William Peterfield Trent.

Reading is a mark of civilized man. Civilization is then hardly yet in its full flower when some people are still illiterate and many that can read seldom do. Comparatively few persons in any community are really well read.

William McFee, speaking of a youth who had read one of Joseph Conrad's stories, said: "He would never be the same being after reading that tale." This holds true also for you and me. And, strange to say, holds true whatever be the book in hand. Its influence may be small or great. Some change, however, will be wrought in us by every book we read. The man who makes the most of himself and gets the most out of life is usually much given to reading. Let him once become fond of reading and the way of his education is made smooth. Reading is the prerogative of no class or rank, being open no less to the poor than to the rich, the ladder of enterprise and the solace of age.

Time was when a man might make shift to get on and still be so unlettered that he would sign his name with a cross. In our age, however, with its competition and swift communication, such cases seldom occur. Read, therefore, for profit and for pleasure. In the course of years you will thus range through much literature, old and new, becoming at home in the past as well as in the present, being thus able to interpret the present, and even to forecast the future.

For some negligent people reading is little more than a way to get amusement, to kill time, and to put themselves to sleep at night. Too much lazy reading makes the mind listless, leaving one incapable of independent thought and content to let others do one's thinking for one. The man of well-rounded mental habits will not lose the power to read contentiously, accepting ideas only after they have been tried and tested in the crucible of his own critical faculties.

It is the well-read man who is most likely to render high service to his community and reap the fine fruit of life. At the outset it does not greatly matter what he reads—though the better the book, the greater of course the reward—if only he succeeds in getting the power of easy and free reading. Once so equipped, he will lay hold on authors who bring insight and understanding.—The Spokesman.

MEEKER RESIGNS.

Dr. Royal K. Meeker, head of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor, has resigned. He was formerly connected with the international labor office of the League of Nations at Geneva. Prior to that he was United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics from 1913 to 1920 by appointment of President Wilson.

MORE DEATHS IN INDUSTRY.

There were 145 death claims filed in the five offices of the New York Workmen's Compensation Bureau during August. This represents an increase of four deaths over the previous month.

BOXING

Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT



HERMAN THE TAILOR
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